

PROVERBS.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

WISDOM.

Go, let the wand'rer search around
The hidden stores of earth:
Go where the farthest Indus bound,
In search of joy and mirth:
He ne'er will find a charm so dear,
Where'er his footsteps roam,
As that sweet sound that greets his ear
"Of home, sweet home."

In that one word is centred all,
That gives to life its zest;
It doth the wand'rer's hopes recall,
And make him doubly blest.
Where'er his fragile bark is borne,
Though on the white sea foam,
One hope shall linger 'mid each storm,
"Of home, sweet home."

New hopes may rise to greet his eyes,
And pleasure frolic round:
Yet 'mid its maze, one tear will rise,
To hear the wish'd-for sound:
Though from his heart all joys depart,
And withered his hopes become:
Yet still the charm that cheers his heart
"Is home, sweet home."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Wiltshire Gleaner.

OWE NO MAN.

Pray take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

This may be bad poetry, but, depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying that "the debtor is a slave to the creditor." If so, half of the world enter into voluntary servitude.—The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil to this country. Many a valuable man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an industrious man. He had as good a farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing fashion of getting in debt, and a sad life he led of it. At 30, he owed £2,000. His farm yielded about that sum. He would not live without purchasing some things, and as all the money he could raise went to pay principal and interest on his debt, he had every thing to buy on credit.—So at the year's end, with interest and cost, and loss of time, and extra charges for things because he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before. Thus harassed, dunned and dunned, was poor Thornbury for 20 years.

Not so with his cousin Ned Foster. He vowed he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's; but as he was not forced by duns, or executions, to sell it out of season, he got the highest price; as he paid for things when he bought them, he got his things 2 per cent. cheaper. As he paid neither interest nor cost, and lost no time in running to borrow money or see his creditors, he laid up £90 a year, and lived quite as well as his cousin, and infinitely happier.

Many a man goes into the store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, buys on credit. Foolish man!—Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the articles bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for them, when you had it not in your power?

Good people, harkye: A few rules well kept will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never purchase on credit what you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, I owe no man.—Wives are sometimes thoughtless, daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to a fond father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy: he purchases on credit, is dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence. Old Robert presents his compliments to the ladies and begs they would have the goodness to read the last 9 lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent disposition shall direct.

Above all things, good people, never go to a tavern. To grog, to tipple, to sling, to bitters! On how ill a bill! Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith or laborer. Beside the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefit of. How happy's the farmer who owes not a pound. But lays up his fifty each year that comes round.

He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor duns: To bank or to justice he never runs. His cellar well filled his pantry well stored. He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord. Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get, Pay off what you owe—and keep out of debt.

When a man is particularly pleased with himself, it is ten to one nobody else is.

Precept and Example.—"Sarah," said an innocent Abigail to her sister gossip, who had like herself and their crosny, joined the Temperance Society—"Sarah," says she, 'don't you think our Suze keeps a bottle!—I found it yesterday behind the flour barrel in the pantry, with brandy in it.' "Law soul!—you don't say so?—well, that beats all—Suze and I found *your*'s the day before, and had a good *swig*." "Well, don't you tell any body?" "Law, no—we have a right to do as we please *by ourselves*, but it is wrong to set a bad *example*."

One of the most interesting periods in one's life.—The interim between the time when the dentist has found out which tooth you intend to have extracted, and the time that he extracts it.

One of the miseries.—Carrying a lamp in one hand and something else in the other, which you are totally unable to disengage; consequently being obliged to wait, until a spark, which has fallen on your hand, goes out of its own accord.

An honest Carpenter.—A gentleman whose house is undergoing repairs, called in shortly after the job was commenced to see how the workmen got on, and observing a quantity of nails lying about, said to the head carpenter, "Why don't you take care of these nails? they'll certainly be lost." "Oh no sir," replied Mr. Foreplane, "you'll find them all in the bill."

The French Journals, which in 1815, were subject to the censorship, announced the escape of Napoleon from Elba, his progress and entrance into Paris, in this ingenious manner: March 9—the CANNIBAL has escaped from his den—10, the CORSICAN MONSTER has landed at Cape Juan—11, the TIGER has arrived at Gap—12, the WILD BEAST slept at Grenoble—13, the TYRANT has passed by Leon—14, the USURPER is directing his steps to Dijon, but the faithful and brave country people have risen enmasse, and surrounded him on all sides—17, BONAPARTE is sixty leagues from the capital, and has had the good fortune to escape his pursuers—19, BONAPARTE advances rapidly, but will never enter Paris—20, to-morrow NAPOLEON will arrive near our walls—21, the EMPEROR is at Fontainebleau—22, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR arrived at night at the Tuilleries amid the joyous cheers of his devoted and faithful subjects.

It is stated in French papers, that a still born infant was carried to M. Portal, of Paris, for dissection, who conceived the idea of inflating its lungs.—The experiment was tried for a few minutes, when the air returned warm, the blood began to circulate, and the child was sent back alive to its parents. A surgeon at Lyons recently made a similar experiment with complete success.

Early Marriages.—A family at Southport consists of an infant, its mother, and grandmother, of whom the latter is only thirty years of age! She was married at fifteen and her daughter at fourteen years old.—*London Atlas.*

[We knew a lady in this city who was a grandmother at the age of *twenty-seven*. She was married at thirteen and had a daughter married at the same age.] *Eds. N. Y. Gaz.*

We understand that the late race of the "Bonnets of Blue" and "Goliath," at N. York, caused a large sum of money to change pockets; *twenty thousand* dollars comes to a single individual in Philadelphia. *U. S. Gaz.*

A colored man, a trader, in Charleston, S. Carolina, recently brought a suit against a white man for debt. The book of original entries was exhibited in court; but it had been kept by a colored man, of course it was not admitted as evidence, and thus the honest black trader was unsuited. "All men are born free and equal."

The Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, located at Canonsburg in this state, have recently purchased a farm of two hundred acres in the vicinity of the college, for the purpose of introducing the self-sufficing system into practice, in connection with that of instruction.

The population of Indiana in 1860 was about 800,000. It is now 1,415,500.—The Clarion says: "In point of numbers, our own Fayette County stands second. But in point of pure population, unadulterated, whole hog Jacksonianism, we can knock down, drag out, ransack, and claw up, any thing of our size, in this here part of the West, what dare try us."

The number of houses to be built in Philadelphia, this season, is estimated at sixteen hundred at least.

Nothing but strict truth can carry you through life with honor and credit.

Farming.

Mr. Niles, of the Baltimore Register, in the course of an article in reply to a random assertion of a southern nullifying editor, relative to the tariff—in which he fairly "sews up" his antagonist—introduces the following notice of New England farming:

"In 1825 the Massachusetts Agricultural society's premium was conferred on E. Hersey Derby, esq. of Salem, for the greatest quantity of vegetables raised for consumption on his *farm* of about 14 acres of land. The following is his statement:

Cabbages at 56 lbs. per bushel	1,503
Pumpkins, 7 ox-cart loads	294
Potatoes	415
Mangel wurtzel	2,036½
Sugar beets	274
Russian radish	90
English turnips	1,026

Bushels,	5,638½
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"John Warren, of Westborough, Worcester county, on a *farm* of 46 acres, produces annually,

50 tons English hay	
6,000 lbs. pork and beef	
1,100 do. butter	
2,500 do. cheese	
300 bushels of corn & wheat."	

The latter instance may not be regarded as an extraordinary affair.—Many thousand farmers in New England, rear large and respectable families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, and live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, *and lay up money*, on farms of 50 acres. The idea is, that these people labor severely. This is a great mistake. They have much leisure—*because they do not waste time*. With them, there is "a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place." Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attended to with clock-like regularity—nothing is put off till to-morrow which can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease.—These men are seldom in a *hurry*, except in harvest time. And in the long winter evenings or severe weather, which forbids employment out of doors, one man makes corn-brooms, another shoes, and a third is a carpenter, cooper or tailor—and one woman spins, another weaves, a third plait "Leghorn bonnets" and a fourth makes lace.—Little children, and the aged and infirm, knit stockings! And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy, cheerful and happy in the world. It is easy with them to reduce their wishes to their means, if inconvenient or imprudent to extend their means to their wishes. These are the sort of people who fought at Lexington and Bunker's hill, Bennington and Saratoga. Two hundred yankee *freeholders* were on board the frigate Constitution, when the flag of the enemy descended in homage to her power."

"A New England farmer having finished his attention to autumnal duties, thought of going to Europe to dispose of the timber cut from his last new *elf*, as captain and owner of his sloop. His eldest son received the following orders, to be observed during his absence:—"John, you may work in the smith's shop till you have iron shod the plough, and the cart wheels you have made, after which you may either build a saw or grist mill for yourself, on your own place. If I should not return in three months, you may repair and adjust the old quadrant, and take charge of the old sloop, after you have new decked her. Joseph will help you spin the new rigging the sloop will want after he has finished the loom for your mother to weave a top sail; on which, after turning the rounds for the spinning wheel, he may plough the old field, and then go on a voyage to Labrador for cod, or a whaling to Falkland's Island, just as he likes. You must *take command* of the sloop yourself, load her for the West Indies, unless you find that governor Phillips's last prices will do for young stock and provisions, if so go to New Holland, and I shall be home, God willing, to welcome your return. My son Joseph, it is time to leave off making wooden clocks and fiddles; tan the hides and make shoes for the family." This is not beyond the character of the people, however it may not agree in the minute with any known incidents.

Budget's Economist.

Of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, the well known Persian ambassador, it is related:—"At one of the dinners I gave to the Mirza, the celebrated Dr. Watson, Bishop of Mandan, was present. The Bishop observed that the Persian took wine very freely; upon which he said to him—Mirza, how comes this? Is not drinking wine prohibited by the Koran?" Upon which the Persian said, "I take it by inference. In the Koran it is said, that we may take whatever is good for our health. I am informed that taking wine, in this country, is good for the health; and therefore I infer that I may take it consistently with the precepts of the Koran."

The Cincinnati Chronicle, relates a recent case of Hydrophobia in that place, which may carry an admonitory caution to persons in this neighborhood. It appears that a young man named MOREHEAD, was seized with the usual symptoms of this horrid disease, which terminated fatally on the second day of the attack, and an examination of the body was made on the succeeding day, and the diseased appearances, which most constantly characterize hydrophobia, were present; and no others. The case was therefore regarded by four respectable medical gentlemen who attended him, as nothing more nor less, than that which is produced by the bite of a mad dog. Still the patient had not been bitten by such an animal, nor indeed had he ever been bitten but once, and that was nine years before, and the animal not mad.

The only explanation of this curious and melancholy event, which has been suggested, is the following: The deceased was by trade a tanner, and it is supposed, as several domestic animals are said to have died of hydrophobia during the past winter, that one of them, which had besmearcd its own hair with saliva, had been skinned, and its hide sent to the tan-yard, where the poison might have been inoculated into those who handled it. In the opinion of the profession, the poison applied to the sound skin cannot excite the disease; but the deceased, a few weeks since, had a burn on one of his fingers, and the sore yet had a scab on it at the time of his death.

The Editor of the Chronicle justly expresses his abhorrence at the conduct of an individual, who would sell the hide of an animal that had died of this disease; and takes the occasion to warn those who deal in hides, to observe the greatest caution, in this matter, at a time when rabid animals are among us. *Bull. Gaz.*

Rail Road at New Orleans.

The Louisiana Advertiser publishes for the benefit of persons at a distance, the following account of the object of this Rail-way: The road connects the city of New Orleans with Lake Ponchartrain; an inspection of the map will shew their relations to each other and the Gulf of Mexico. Lake Ponchartrain is about 80 miles in circumference; at its upper end it unites with Lake Maurepas. Into these two Lakes flow a number of considerable rivers, the Amite, Natalbany, Comite, Blind river, Tranguipano, Chafuncta, Tickfaw, Thapanailla, Bonfouca, Pearl River, &c. The country on these Lakes has a considerable commerce with New Orleans. The Lake shore is also the grand and only resort for pleasure and amusement of the inhabitants of N. Orleans.

At its outlet, Lake Ponchartrain communicates by means of the Pass called the Rigolets, with Lake Borgne, which may be classed as an arm of the sea. Through this outlet an extensive commerce is carried on with the State of Mississippi, Alabama, East and West Florida. It is also supposed that if facilities were offered, much of the commerce with the West Indies and Mexico, which is carried on in small vessels, would take this course in preference to the river. Hitherto the commerce with lake Ponchartrain has been carried on through the Bayou of St. John, which is connected with the city by a canal 1 3-5 miles in length.—The crookedness of the Bayou, the difficulty of navigating it on account of its shallow water, and the heavy toll on the canal, have given rise to the present enterprise. The road is 41 miles in length, from the Mississippi to the Lake, is perfectly straight, and may be called a level, as the descent is not more in all than 16 inches. It crosses two swamps—one 1 of a mile in length, the other 1½ miles. The bed of the road is on a mound of earth in some places filled in to the depth of 4 feet. It is laid on red Cypress timber. The rails are of the best English rolled iron, of a new pattern. The road was commenced on the 19th of March, 1879, and was opened for passengers on the 24th April, 1881.

The greatest difficulty and expense of the road has been the filling of the swamps, for which purpose there is in Lower Louisiana a great scarcity of any kind of materials. The avenue on which the road runs is 150 feet in width, and being perfectly straight, the eye easily traverses its whole length.—Standing on the bank of the Mississippi, you readily see the vessels sailing across the opening at the end of the avenue of trees. At the extremity of the road, the Company are constructing an artificial harbor, and breakwater.—On account of the shallowness of the water, it will be necessary to carry out the pier 800 yards to attain 9 feet depth. This is to be formed for the first 400 yards by a mound; 200 further by crib-work, and the residue of the distance on and by piles. For the first 500 yards the bottom is sandy, beyond that it is mud clayey bottom of a tenacious and solid character. The Lake is no where more than eighteen feet deep, and cannot be navigated by vessels drawing

more than seven feet, unless the ground at the entrance of the pass of the Rigolets was deepened, which it is supposed could readily be done. It is not possible to foresee the extent of business which these facilities may give rise to, but judging from the rapid growth of New Orleans, and the nature of the trade, it may be indefinitely increased.

Treasure found by the French at Algiers.—The reports which had been current respecting the magnitude of these treasures, have been exaggerated, but the amount actually found showed that it was not entirely fiction, though previously alleged to be so by the adversaries of the expedition. Authentic accounts had been received of its existence before the arrival of the troops, and perhaps the eclat of its capture constituted one of the motives for the enterprise. To see wagons loaded with ingots of gold drawn from Toulon to Paris, was no trifling temptation to ministers, who had a design to dazzle the minds of the people, in order the more easily to abridge their liberties. On taking possession of the Casaba, an immediate search was made for this treasure, which had been said to amount to 200,000,000 of francs, or 8,000,000l. sterling. The Dey had kept no account of his treasure—there were found no exchequer receipts, no registers of revenue or expense.

The money, which was the fruit of taxes, tribute or plunder, was thrown into a room by the treasurer of the regency without being counted. It was deposited in different boxes or coffers, and taken out on an order signed by the Dey and his council. The French found, in all, the large sum of 48,684,527 francs, or nearly 2,000,000l. sterling, in ingots of gold and silver. Of this sum, upwards of 43,000,000 of francs were packed up in boxes, nailed, and sent home by the ships of war.—Upwards of 5,000,000 francs, or 200,000l. sterling, consisting of coins current in the country, were reserved for the expense of the army.—This sum, so large, had fallen so much short of what had been expected, that the treasurer of the Dey was put to the strictest examination. He, however, swore that the regency had no further resources; that he would engage to lose his head if any money was concealed, that the people had been always deceived respecting the treasures of the palace; that for the last 20 years the expenses of the government had exceeded its receipts; and that during the three years of the blockade, these receipts, either from prizes or commerce, had been reduced almost to nothing.

Count Mirabeau, brother of the celebrated orator of the Constituent Assembly, and so well known as Mirabeautonneau (*cask* Mirabeau) sent for his valet-de-chambre one morning, and said to him, "You are a faithful servant—very zealous, and I have nothing to say against you, but yet I must dismiss you." "Why, Sir," was the question. "Because, in spite of our understanding, you get drunk on the same days that I do." "Is that my fault, Count? You get drunk every day!" The Count found so much sound argument in this reply, that he kept his valet-de-chambre.

The first convict sentenced to the Penitentiary, in Washington, (within a few days past, by the Court, we believe, now in session) is named Williams; he stole a barrel of flour, in Georgetown, from a Mr. Williams; the jailor who had him in custody, the foreman of the jury which convicted him, and the warden of the penitentiary who has now the care of his future education, are all named Williams.

A coincidence like this perhaps never occurred before.—*Columbia (D. C.) Gazette.*

Self-Illustration.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the frauds of wharfingers, Mr. Paul Philips, member for St. Andrew, rose, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are to a man a set of rogues: I know it well: I was one myself for ten years."

In Louisiana, although interspersed with sea marsh, swamps, ponds, lagoons, and bayous, and subject to the periodical inundations of several large rivers, the average length of human life, particularly in the French parishes, is as great as in the valleys of Switzerland. On the Teche, the La Fourche, and other streams, it is no uncommon sight to see grandfathers, and sometimes great grandfathers mingling in the same cotillion with their children's children.

General Bernard, lately in the service of the United States, and who returned to France a short time since, has been re-instated in his former grade in the French army, as an officer of engineers, and called into actual service.

**BORROWERS,
LOOK OUT!**

THE person who borrowed a fair-
leather VALISE, &c. about six
months ago, and has not yet returned
it to the owner, will confer a favor by
doing so, or leaving it at the Office of
the "Sentinel."

May 3.

31

**Gettysburg & Petersburg
TURNPIKE.**

THE Managers of the Gettysburg
& Petersburg Turnpike Road
Company, have this day declared a
DIVIDEND of

TWO DOLLARS,

on each Share, for the last six months,
payable to the Stockholders on or after
the 1st of June next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

31

May 2.

Notice is hereby given.

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,

LATE of Franklin township, Adams
county, deceased, to wit: Mar-
garetta Gilbert, (widow) Barney Gil-
bert, (who has released his interest in
said estate,) Susanna, intermarried with
Bernhart Gilbert, (whose share is sold
to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with
Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried
with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, inter-
married with Michael Saltzgeber, (who
died before Jacob, leaving issue, Henry,
Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and
Sophia Saltzgeber, all minors,) Sally,
intermarried with Daniel Herr, John
Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert,
George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, So-
phie, intermarried with Jacob Har-
man, (Col.) Mary, intermarried with
David Beecher, (Mer.)—or the Guar-
dians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 26th day
of May inst.* on a certain Tract of Land,
situate in Franklin township, Adams
county, adjoining lands of John Arendt,
Jacob Bender, and others, containing
One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more
or less; also, a Tract of Land, situate
in Menallen township, adjoining lands
of Henry Bender, John Rex, and others,
containing One Hundred and Twenty-
five Acres, more or less—to make Part-
ition thereof to and among all the
Heirs and Legal Representatives of
said deceased, if the same will admit
of such partition without prejudice to
or spoiling the whole; but if the same
will not admit of such partition, then to
part and divide the same to and among
as many of them as the same will con-
veniently accommodate; but if the same
will not admit of division at all,
without prejudice to or spoiling the
whole thereof, then to value and ap-
praise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, May 3, 1831.

31

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public,
that he has just returned from the Ci-
ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,
with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of
GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house
of the late John McConaughy, Esq. de-
ceased, situate on the south-west cor-
ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,
consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,**GROCERIES,****QUARTZ & GLASSWARE,****Looking-Glasses, &****LIQUORS.**

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Estab-
lishment, the low prices of his Goods,
and Elegant Assortment, will be an in-
ducement for to purchase.—
"Look before you buy!"

The Proprietor's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAUNSTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 12.

31

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives No-
tice, that having entered into Part-
nership with John S. B. in the busi-
ness of a General Assortment of Goods,
at the late John McConaughy's, Esq. de-
ceased, situate on the south-west cor-
ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,
consisting of a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUARTZ &
GLASSWARE, Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS, (FOR PARTICULARS, SEE
HANDBILLS.) A personal appearance at
his Establishment, the low prices of his
Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be
an inducement for to purchase.—
"Look before you buy!"

The Proprietor's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAUNSTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 12.

31

NOTICE.

A H. person is indebted to the estate of
JOHN SANDERSON, Sen. late of Get-
tysburg, Adams county, for a balance
account, he desires to make immediate
payment; and all persons who have any
claims against said estate, are re-
quested to present them, properly au-
thenticated, for settlement.

J. SANDERS, Johnr.

31

April 26.

**MILLS,
HOUSES, AND LAND
FOR SALE.**

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY:

A FARM,

Situate in Germany township, Adams
county, Pa. containing
320 Acres of Patented Land,
on which is erected a
Stone Grist-Mill, Clover-Mill,
Saw-Mill, and a complete set
of Wool-Carding Engines.

Also,
Two comfortable Stone
Dwelling-houses, a large
Bank Barn, with other ne-
cessary Out-Buildings.

There is a never-failing well of wa-
ter at the door, with a pump; a large
young Apple and Peach ORCHARD;
and the whole Farm is under good
fence. The stream on which the Mills
are erected, is a never-failing one, af-
forded at all times, except in an un-
usually dry season, a sufficiency of wa-
ter. The Mills, at all times, have as
much work as they can do. The works
are all in complete order, having re-
cently undergone a thorough repair.—
There is about 100 Acres of Land well
timbered, principally with the hand-
some thriving young White-Oak in the
county. The balance of the land is
cleared, about 50 Acres of which is
first rate meadow bottom. The greater
part of the clear land is the red soil,
well adapted to wheat; the residue
being the flinty slate soil, also well ad-
apted to wheat. The Mill-dam is
rather a curiosity, being one of the
best pieces of workmanship of the kind
in any private property in the State, be-
ing all built of hewn stone, very neatly
put together, and most of them very
large. This dam is built upon a very
handsome and improved plan, is per-
fectly tight, and built upon a rock; the
race is a large and very permanent one,
and, like the dam, will scarcely ever
need any repairs. This Farm is with-
in 1 1/2 miles of Littlestown, and within
2 1/2 of first rate Lime-stone quarries,
and may, with little expense, by liming,
be made equal to lime-stone land.—
There is an abundance of under-wood,
which would do well for burning lime.
The roads leading to the property are
good; one of them being a County road.
I will also sell the undivided one-half or the
whole of

**3 LARGE 2 STORY
Brick Houses.**

Situate in Baltimore-street, Gettys-
burg, with good Stables, Gardens, and
all necessary Out-Buildings complete.
I will sell the whole or either of
the above Properties Cheap, and on very
Accommodating Terms.

Mr. A. P. Barnes, living on the Farm,
will show the property to any person
wishing to view it: Mr. James A.
Thompson, of Gettysburg, will show
the property in Town.

Terms made known by the sub-
scriber, living at Millin Forge, upon
the Chambersburg Turnpike, in Frank-
lin county.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Millin Forge, May 3.

N. B. I will sell the WOOL
CARDING ENGINES separate, and
cheap. They are nearly new. G. A.

Notice is hereby given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

LATE of Frederick county, Md. de-
ceased, to wit: John Stoner; the
children of Devlow, intermarried with
William Shoemaker, (who died before
the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker,
Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermar-
ried with Peter Bomgardner, Emma
Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried
with Daniel Merring; and Nancy, also
intermarried with William Shoemaker.
Hetty, intermarried with Christian Ecker,
Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell,
and Susanna Stoner—or the Guar-
dians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 3rd of May
inst.* on a certain Tract of Land, situate
in Liberty and Cumberland townships,
Adams county, adjoining lands of Alex-
ander Hower, John Harpen, Jacob
Waybright, and others, containing
Three Hundred Acres, more or less, on
which is erected a New Stone Mill, and
other Improvements—to make Part-
ition thereof to and among all the Heirs
and Legal Representatives of said de-
ceased, if the same will admit of such
partition without prejudice to or spoiling
the whole thereof; but if the same will
not admit of such partition, then to part
and divide the same to and among as
many of them as the same will con-
veniently accommodate; but if the same
will not admit of division at all, with-
out prejudice to or spoiling the whole
thereof, then to value and appraise the
whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, May 3, 1831.

31

Stray Hoffer.

CAME to the farm of the
subscriber, living in
Tyrone township, in September last, a
WHITE SPOTTED HEIFER—no
particular marks visible. The owner
is desired to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN STEWTHEBAKER.

May 3.

31

NO FICTION!

D. WYMER & ZIEGLER,
I HAVE just returned from the Ci-
ties with the most
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

that has ever been brought to this
place, comprising every article of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,
Lithorn Plats, and with extra crown
Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and
Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos,
Sugar, Coffee & Molasses,
LOWER than they can possibly be
sold by any other house, (i. e.) making
a fair profit on the same;

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

They are determined to sell
Goods LOWER than they have ever
been offered by any House in this place,
let others do as they please: therefore,
they invite the Public to "LOOK" and
then "LEAP" into the Store of DAN-
IEL & ZIEGLER, where they may
rest assured of having good ground to
leap upon, and of saving "three-pence"
—which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26.

11

NOTICE**IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other
persons concerned, that the Ad-
ministration Accounts of the Estates of
the deceased persons hereafter named,
will be presented to the Orphans'
Court of Adams county, for confirma-
tion and allowance, on *Tuesday the thirty-
first day of May next*, to wit:

The account of William Heller and
John Teusser, Administrators of the es-
tate of John Bush, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener,
Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the
estate of Jane Thompson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Clunk, Ad-
ministrator de bonis non of the estate
of John Norbeck, deceased.

The final account of Andrew Sheely,
Administrator of the estate of Jacob
Ebert, deceased.

The supplemental account of Jacob
Diehl, Administrator of the estate of
George Parr, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cover, Admin-
istrator of the estate of David New-
man, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Miller,
Administrator of the estate of Michael
Miller, deceased.

The account of John Smith, Admin-
istrator of the estate of Jacob Adams,
deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of Mary Con-
rad, deceased.

The account of Philip Heagy, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of Thomas
Bonner, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright
and John Rex, Administrators of the
estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of Bernard Allaweldt
and Tobias Kepner, Administrators of
the estate of Bernard Allaweldt, dec'd.

The account of William Walker,
Administrator of the estate of Joseph
Walker, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and
Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of
the estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of George Brown, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of Mary Over-
holzer, deceased.

The final account of Harman Wier-
man, Administrator of the estate of
Sally Wierman, deceased.

The account of Luther H. Skinner,
Esq. one of the Administrators of the
estate of John F. Melsheimer, dec'd.

The account of Noel Formwaldt,
Administrator of the estate of Daniel
Formwaldt, deceased.

The account of Adam Wert, Admin-
istrator of the estate of David Wert,
deceased.

The account of Nancy Winrott, act-
ing Executrix of the estate of John
Winrott, deceased.

The account of Nicholas B. Shriver,
Administrator of the estate of John
Bomgardner, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardorff,
Administrator de bonis non of the es-
tate of John Graft, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of David
Wells, Esq. Guardian of Margaret F.
Stewart.

The Guardianship account of Jacob
Diehl, Guardian of Eve Ebert, and o-
thers.

The Guardianship account of Joseph
Sheeler and Isaac Jacobs, Adminis-
trators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guar-
dian of Polly Hollinger and Jacob Hol-
linger, minor children of John Hol-
linger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo.
T. Siler, Guardian of Elizabeth and
N. B. Siler.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 24, 1831.

J. B. BANNER,
Sill contains the

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as
low a rate as any other man in the
State. He is thankful for past favors;
and respectfully solicits a continuance
of the same.

Orders from a distance will be
thankfully received, and attended to
with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

11

BOOTS & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms the inhabitants of Gettys-
burg and vicinity, that he has taken the
Shop, in West York-street, lately oc-
cupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that
he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
in a neat, workmanlike manner; and
that he will constantly keep on hand, a
supply of READY MADE WORK,
which he will warrant to be as good &
cheap as can be had in any other Shop
in the place.

As he is a complete hand for
making **LADIES' SHOES**, and just
from the City of Baltimore, he will en-
sure such work done in the most fash-
ionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5.

2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN
THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo.
Lashell, on the York and Gettysburg
Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettys-
burg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every
accommodation for Travellers, Wag-
goners, and Drivers, he invites those
who travel that way, to give him a call,
and judge whether his entertainment
and charges do not justify the invita-
tion.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26.

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are
requested to call on M. McCLELLAN, Esq.,
in whose hands I have placed my books,
and make immediate settlement. R. T.

**EAGLE HOTEL.****PHILIP HEAGY;**

RESPECTFULLY informs his old
Friends and Customers, and the
Public in general, that he has taken that
WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and
Middle-streets, formerly occupied by
B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large
and convenient. His Bar is well stock-
ed with the best of Liquors; and his
Table will always be furnished with the
best the Market can afford. The Sta-
bling is good and roomy, and attended
by an attentive Hostler. Travellers
and others are assured, that he will
use every exertion in his power to ren-
der both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12.

11

**MIDDLE-CREEK
FACTORY.**

THE Subscribers respectfully in-
form their Friends and the Public
generally, that they have taken the well-
known Establishment on Middle-creek,
owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where
they will, with promptness,
Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,**and Flannels,**

at prices to suit the times. As the
Factory is in complete order, they as-
sure all those who may favor them
with their custom, that their work shall
be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who
live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will
be received, after the 10th of May, at
the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban
township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Mil-
lers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mark's
Mill; Mr. Lamber's, at Delaplane's
Tavern, near Taneytown; Elise's Store,
near Noli's Mill; Captain Sluss's;
Carpenter's Tavern, in Taneytown; Mi-
chael Reever's, at Noli's Mill; George
Wells, at Sili's Mill; Correll's Tavern,
at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's
Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill,
on Rock-creek; Harbough's Tavern,
near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and
Panner's & Zieglers' Store, in Gettys-
burg, where they will attend once in
every two weeks, to receive and deliver
work.

N. B. It is requested of those who
send Wool to the above places, to be
particular in attaching their names, and
give directions to their Wool and
Sells, to prevent mistakes.

Also of Carding and Manufac-
turing, as low as at any Factory in the
neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 12.

11

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, occu-
pied at present by Mrs. Dill. For
terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.

11

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-sev-
enth day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire,
and his Associates, Judges, &c. assign-
ed, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael
Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry
Stonebraker, Jacob, (now deceased,
leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas
Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with
John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried
with Henry Bushman, and Catharine
Stear: to be and appear at the next Or-
phans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg,
for the County of Adams, on the *thirty-
first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse
to accept of the real estate of said de-
ceased, at the valuation made thereof,
agreeably to the intestate laws of this
Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3.

1c

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-fifth
day of April, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his
Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—**The Court Grant a Rule,**

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

late of Cumberland township, Adams
county, deceased, to wit: Magdalena,
(widow) and children, John Hamilton,
Jane, intermarried with James Black,
Margaret, intermarried with David
Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Jo-
seph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jas.
Hamilton, George Hamilton, David
Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton, to be
and appear at the next Orphans' Court,
to be held at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on *Tuesday the 31st day of
May next*, to accept or refuse to accept
of the real estate of said deceased, at
the valuation made thereof, agreeably
to the intestate laws of this Common-
wealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

April 26.

1c

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the first day
of March, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one
—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. Mc-
Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned,
&c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

deceased, to wit: Catharine, John,
Polly, Marks, Andrew, Susanna, and
David Rife, to be and appear at the
next Orphans' Court, to be held at Get-
tysburg, for the County of Adams, on
Tuesday the thirty-first day of May inst.
to accept or refuse to accept of the real
estate of said deceased, at the valuation
made thereof, agreeably to the intestate
laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 3.

1c

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, May 18.—By the arrival of the *Charlemagne* yesterday from Liverpool, she sailed on the 9th April, London dates to the 8th have been received.

England was quiet, and Ireland silent upon the subject of the Union.—Ministers, it is said, would come into Parliament on the 12th with an accession of strength in favor of Reform.—There was not much alteration in the state of affairs on the continent; France and Austria, though assuming warlike attitudes, appeared to understand each other with perfect good nature. Some movements among the Mussulmans were reported favorable to the Poles. But those people practise all kinds of artifices in war, and are only to be relied upon when under the guidance of a Multi expounding their line of conduct from the Koran. We hope rather than believe it to be true.

The news of the most importance by this arrival, says the *Courier*, is the rising of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the formation of a provisional Government in Volhynia, with Gen. Weyssenhof at its head. In addition to this movement, so decidedly favorable to the success of the Poles, it is rumored that Persia and Turkey are about to proceed against Russia. Whether this be true or not, there can be but little doubt, that these powers will avail themselves of the success of the Poles, to retrieve from Russia their losses in the late wars with that power.

The Ministry of France appear to be little inclined to war, while the events of the day, the spirit of the times, and the feelings of the people, all tend to an immediate rupture with Austria.—In our opinion, war is inevitable; and if Louis Philip procrastinates it much longer, his reign will be at an end.

The papers contain an account of the dreadful state to which the Russian army had been reduced by the overflowing of the Vistula. It has driven them back to a considerable distance. General Diebitsch had moved his headquarters to Maciejowice, and it was thought that a victory had been obtained by the Poles near Ostrolenka.

All is quiet in England. The people are satisfied with the feeling evinced in Parliament, in favor of Reform, and when that body again assembled on the 12th of April, the probability is, that they proceeded to carry into effect that great measure—if not, then will the question be submitted to a new Parliament.

There is a deficiency in the English Revenue for the last year, ending April 1830, of 1,134,947 pounds sterling. This has been caused by the reduction of the taxes.

POLAND.

WARSAW, March 31.—The Diet has had no sitting for some days past. The deputies meet daily, but only in detached parties; and it is said that the committee will soon be ready with the draught of the important law for granting to the serfs the right of possessing landed property. According to the picture drawn by our State Gazette, the country on that side of the Vistula which has been exposed to the ravages of war is in a frightful state. The villages are, for the most part, destroyed, and even where this is not the case, the wretched inhabitants, driven to despair by want, wander about in the woods, and attack detached parts of the soldiers to plunder them. In the neighborhood of Warsaw much alarm is entertained on account of the heaps of dead bodies, both of men and horses, which lie about half buried in the woods, and which, it is apprehended, will be the cause of an infectious fever, on the commencement of warm spring weather. If we may believe letters given in the State Gazette, from Zamose, and dated the 14th, a Russian battalion was, on the 11th, surrounded near Urchanil, and forced to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed to fortresses. With regard to the re-taking of Pulawy by the Russians, it is said that the state of the river prevents the brigade of Colonel Ruchowski, stationed on the left bank, from giving any assistance to the inhabitants.

On the 17th a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. On the same day General Krucowiecki inspected the works for the interior defence of the city. Not only did he examine the batteries on the Vistula, and the barricades in the streets, but even the beams, bars, and other fastenings for securing the doors and windows of the houses in case the enemy should penetrate into the town. Moreover the General has caused a number of mines to be dug, and transverse walls to be erected in some streets, the object of which appear to divide the town into several fortified districts, which shall be independent of each other. At the same time, communicating passages are established at different points.—Within these two days a number of crosses of honor have been distributed to the regiments in Warsaw.

From the *Le Temps*.

The news received from Volhynia and Lithuania is most favorable to the Poles. On hearing of the battles before Praga, and on the arrival of several Polish officers, the population of several entire districts of Volhynia have risen en masse; and it is even said that a Provisional Government has been formed under the direction of General

RUSSIA.

A letter from Frankfort states that the inhabitants of the Caucasus, who have never been able to reconcile themselves to the yoke of Russia, and have seized every opportunity to get rid of the garrisons which the Russian Government keep up amongst them at a very heavy expense, upon finding that the Emperor Nicholas was drawing all his forces towards the west, have risen in insurrection, and already obtained some advantages. The writer of the letter adds—"It is also currently reported that Persia has declared war against Russia; and that if the Company, with whom the Porte contracted to furnish 40,000 muskets, and as many sabres, had fulfilled their engagement, Turkey also, in all probability, would have come to a rupture. Of all the Powers engaged in the new coalition against France, Russia, perhaps, is the least to be feared, on account of the embarrassments created by her neighbors."

"The following report," says the *Courier Francais*, "was current yesterday upon the state of diplomatic negotiations. It is said that upon the question of the restoration of Austria in the Duchy of Parma and Placentia, England, without fully concurring in the pretensions of the Cabinet of Vienna, has declared that it cannot give rise to opposition by arms on the part of France. The French Cabinet admits this doctrine. As to the question of the Romagna, it is stated that the note of France, which is couched in firm and precise terms, was concerted verbally with the English Ambassador. M. Perier, jr. was charged to carry it to London. It was affirmed that intelligence was received of the full and unreserved adhesion of England, who admits the right of France to declare war in case Austria should not evacuate the Romagna. A Congress is to meet at Rome for the solution of all the questions."

LONDON, April 8.—A report is in circulation, which is countenanced by the French Journals, that a communication has been opened between the Poles and the Turks, and that envoys have been mutually sent from Warsaw to Constantinople. If it be true that the Sublime Porte has sent an Envoy to Warsaw, hostilities between Russia and Turkey may be considered as certain. Indeed such a step on the part of the latter Power amounts to a declaration of war. It is, in fact, entering into a friendly negotiation with the revolted subjects of the Emperor of Russia. For our part, we should not at all be surprised if Turkey took advantage of the present state of things, and attempted to get rid of the debt and disgrace inflicted by the Czar.

In a debate in the French Chamber, when a member remarked, that the United States did not interfere to protect the South American Colonies against Spain, Gen. La Fayette replied that when the powers of Europe were leaguely together to assist Spain in putting down her revolted Colonies in 1823, President Monroe replied that the United States government would consider such an interference as an attack against their own liberties, and this frustrated their design. And this he contended should now be the policy of France.

We well remember the occasion alluded to above. It was during the heat of the struggle between our Southern neighbors, Mexico and Colombia, and Spain. A report became very current, that the powers composing the Holy Alliance were projecting a plan of assisting Spain to reconquer these Colonies. This caused a great sensation among our own people, and it was during this excitement that President Monroe in his message to Congress, said nearly in these words, "That the United States could not view with indifference the interference of any other European power except Spain in the affairs of this Continent in the existing struggle;" and that "such an interference would be considered as dangerous to our liberties and welfare." The sentiment was loudly responded to by the nation; and nothing more was afterwards heard of European interference.

Count Diebitsch.—This great chief of the Russian army, and conqueror of the Turks—it is said, owes his fortune to his ugly face. He is a 3d Lord of a Russian officer. Formerly, while a captain of guards, a grand visit was to be paid to the Emperor of Russia by the King of Prussia. Diebitsch, being a little scarlet face, fat chunk, it was proposed to let some other officer take his station, as the Emperor was ashamed that his little captain should be seen in command on that occasion. Accordingly a person was sent to give him a gentle hint not to appear on command. The messenger however, told him bluntly that it was because he had such a terrible face. The little captain was so enraged, he threw up his commission to the Emperor, and demanded his passport. The Emperor not willing to lose him, promoted him a rank higher. He soon after distinguished himself, and is now the greatest military leader in Russia.

PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF POLAND.

[We think the following brief abstract may be interesting at the present moment.]

The fatal issue of that noble struggle for independence, which spent its last

energies upon the campaign of 1794, was the spoliation of Poland by the appointed hands of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian. The treaty of October, in the subsequent year, added to the sceptre of Catherine, 4,000,000, of Frederick IV. 2,550,000, and of Francis I. 5,000,000 souls.

The prey, thus distributed amongst its spoilers, retained those features of its partition until the victorious arms of Napoleon brought Dombrowski upon the banks of the Vistula. In the year 1807, therefore, the peace of Tilsit wrested the Polish provinces from Prussia, and erected them into a duchy, which was named after Warsaw, its capital; received the King of Saxony for its sovereign, and was destined to be administered under a similar form of government to that which the great conqueror had instituted in France. It ought not to be forgotten, that it was one of the most distinguished features of this new era, that it expunged the name of the slave-owner from the statute book. In the war between Austria and France in 1809, the services rendered to the latter by the Polish legions under Poniatowski, induced the Emperor Napoleon to bestow upon the new duchy, at the expense of the crown of Austria. Its population was by this means raised to nearly four millions, and it was afterwards enabled to furnish a contingent of 60,000 men. At the time of Napoleon's untoward and disastrous attempt upon Russia, he had counted upon the regeneration of Polish independence as the most powerful accession his resources could receive; a general confederation of the several members of the dissolved body politic of Poland was consequently proclaimed at Warsaw for the 28th June, 1812; but his designs were mistrusted, and Poland failed to respond to his call. It was one of the results of Napoleon's discomfiture, to abandon Poland to the "scitichers of threads and patches" at the Vienna Congress in May 1815; its mandate went forth, and the dismembered monarchy was parcelled out in the following portions:

Cracow.—96,000 inhabitants, with a revenue of £40,000; formed into an independent state under the joint protection of Austria, Russia and Prussia.—As periodical literature is in a great degree evidence of the general knowledge among the people; we may add, that there are five journals published in the republic.

The Kingdom of Poland.—4,000,000 the hereditary appanage of the Russian Crown. There are thirty-seven periodicals, and in addition, an *Official Gazette* of the *Woiwodship*, published once a week. A weekly journal is also published at Kalisz, and a Magazine for children in Pulawy.

The Grand Duchy of Posen.—virtually a province of Prussia; though administered to a certain extent by laws enacted by its own states; constituted out of the cirevant circle of Posen, and the Province of Southern Prussia—its population exceeds one million of souls, and is a mixed race of Poles, Germans, and Jews, but principally of the former; the number of the latter, however, are above 50,000. One periodical!

The Kingdom of Galicia, and Lodomiraj.—Austria. It contains above four millions of inhabitants, of whom more than one third are Poles, and a number of Ruzniaks. Its executive is vested in the Austrian Government, who are liable to a partial kind of control on the part of the General States. The regular military force amounts to some 16,000 men. Four periodicals.

The remainder of the once powerful monarchy of Poland has fallen to the portion of the Russian autocrat, who has left no stone unturned to incorporate the eight millions of abject vassals, which Lithuania, Podolia, and Volhynia, include, both mentally as well as physically, with his native-born subjects; but with what success the trying crisis, which appears to be at hand, can alone attest. These eight or ten millions of people have two periodicals.

POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN POLAND.

A correct idea is not generally entertained of the situation of this army. The plan of the Russian Commander has signally failed. He had reckoned on the continuance of the ice during the months of February and March, and thought therefore, that he could easily transport his army and its immense material over the Vistula and Bug, and traverse the marshes with the same facility. The sudden thaw has destroyed these expectations; and the determined resistance of a handful of brave men has placed the Russian army, surrounded as it is by swamps and marshes, in the most difficult situation imaginable. After the brilliant actions in the end of February, the Polish army repassed the Vistula, whilst the enemy was unable to offer any in-

terruption to this movement, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the Russians. In fact, Gen. Diebitsch was unable to manoeuvre in such marshy ground, broken up by the melting of the snow, the columns of an army harassed by fatigue, the men, and particularly the horses, of which were without sufficient food for some days. It is now admitted on all hands, that the Russians are suffering from the scarcity of provisions. If the theatre of war were Bavaria, Wurtemberg, or Saxony, which are fertile countries, intersected with good roads, where

constant communications might be kept up, the belligerents might effect their movements, sure of being followed by their convoys, and to find in other respects, from the resources of the country itself, subsistence for their men and horses. It is quite different, however, in Poland, and particularly on the right bank of the Vistula, where there are immense marshes and lakes. The following statement, represents in Polish miles, each about two-thirds of a hectare, the extent of the lakes and marshes.—The Palatinate of Augustow, by which the Russian army entered Poland, contains 28,350 acres of lakes, and 71,340 of marshes. The Palatinate of Plock, in which the army is now manoeuvring, has 1,680 acres of lakes, and 20,550 of marshes. The Palatinate of Warsaw, in which the battles of February were fought, contain 2,280 acres of lakes and 8,550 of marshes. The Palatinates of Augustow, Plock, and Podlachia, occupied by the Russian army, are thus the least fertile and thinly inhabited, owing certainly to the marshy and watery nature of the soil. The same remark applies to the small portion of the Palatinate of Warsaw, which is situated on the right bank

of the Vistula, and which extends to the Bug. The Russian army has, it would appear from this, taken up its position at a distance of sixty or eighty leagues from Bialystock and Grodno, in which its principal magazines are, and in a country where you may travel four or five leagues without meeting even a miserable village—without passable road—surrounded by marshes, and in the midst of a hostile population. Supposing that it had intermediate depots of provision and forage, stationed at only five days journey from the army, let us calculate the enormous material necessary for bringing the daily subsistence to the troops.

The total force consists, it is said, of 200,000 men, including over 20,000 cavalry. The consumption of each man being estimated at two pounds weight daily, in corn or other substances, and a half pound being allowed for the quarter of a pint of spirits, without which the Russian soldiers cannot fight, it follows that the total weight of provisions for one day, for 200,000 men, is 5,000 quintals, and for five days 25,000 quintals, the transport of which would require 1,250 waggons or carriages, drawn by four horses each. The same number of carriages must regularly return empty, so that in fact 2,500 carriages, and 10,000 horses would be necessary for the conveyance of the supplies. The procuring of forage for the horses is still more embarrassing.—Independently of the 20,000 cavalry horses and the wagon horses, there are at least 5,000 artillery horses, for a park of 400 guns and 400 carriages, and above 500 horses of the staff officers of the regiments. 15,000 horses are necessary for drawing from 4,000 to 5,000 carriages, containing the daily forage, making a total of 50,000 horses. Each horse consumes at least 18 pounds weight daily in hay and oats; that is 9,000 quintals in each day, and 45,000 quintals in five days. It would require 2,250 carriages to bring that weight of forage from the nearest depot, whilst the same number of carriages would be on their way back empty, making altogether 4,500 carriages necessary for this second service. It may well be conceived what confusion would have been occasioned, even during the frost, by the constant passage of 7,000 carriages through the bad roads, on the right bank of the Vistula, to secure from day to day the existence of the army, which was represented as so formidable; but since the thaw these roads must be actually impassable, and the Russians must be reduced to starvation. Their present position, therefore, is not tenable; and any reinforcement of troops will only increase their distress.

Should Gen. Diebitsch effect immediately the crossing of the Vistula, near the Plock, as some imagine he wishes to do, he will find on the left bank of the river a sandy country and more fertile soil; but the Polish army will doubtless take advantage of it, and organise on that account a more formidable resistance, as the nature of the country will leave them free to make their own manoeuvres, whilst the Russians cannot attempt the passage of the river except at evident disadvantage.—*Le Temps*.

IRELAND.

Cavan assizes.—March 16th, extraordinary scene. Hugh Ward, Edward Duffy, and Michael Farrelly, were on Wednesday found guilty on a charge of Whiteboyism. A very curious scene took place at the close of the day. Just as the judge finished pronouncing the awful sentence of the law on those three unfortunate men, one of them, Farrelly, turned round in the dock, and exclaimed: "The sentence is welcome: I don't care a curse for it." An indescribable scene of confusion followed: the court

people, who crowded the court in great numbers, seemed inclined to attempt a rescue: the police secured their bayonets and loaded their pieces—the judge retired in haste—the jury ran into the jury room—barristers, attorneys and solicitors, in fact the whole posse of the law, fairly took to their heels, and ran across the table into the judge's room. So the sitting for this day terminated; altogether the scene may be much better imagined than described. The prisoners were ordered to be executed on the 12th of April.

Irish paper.

THE CABINET.

From the National Intelligencer.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

The Southern mail, of Saturday brought us a Raleigh paper containing the following from the N. C. Statesman:

Gen. Branch.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR:—You have, no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the United States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties; but intimates that the harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries, from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations, made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect, and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the Nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go, in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still farther, and not doing so, it has been held a good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet, and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness, and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his counsels and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold-hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for true and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, as enabling me to settle down permanently in N. Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the meantime, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the Letter of Mr. BRANCH, it is rumored, will soon be added an exposition, by Mr. INGHAM, of the causes of the late dissolution of the Cabinet. No commentary can add force to the expressions made use of by Mr. Branch. Any attempt, on the contrary, to make his language clearer, would but detract from the strength which it derives from its simplicity, plainness and directness. We therefore abstain for the present from any observations upon it.

We have not conversed with either Mr. Ingham or Mr. Branch since their dismissal from office; but we know, if they have a spark of human pride about them, that they must feel indignant at the treatment they have received. Our conjecture is confirmed, beyond doubt, as to one of them, by the above interesting exposition; and it can hardly be doubted that a kindred feeling pervades the bosom of Mr. Ingham. It is said that he, too, like his late colleague in office, is about to return home without waiting, as he had been desired to do, for his successor.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our information, (unofficial) confirms the information contained in the following paragraph, which we find in the U. S. Gazette of Saturday:—"Mr. Van Buren has, we understand, been appointed Minister to England, in the place of Mr. McLane. Mr. V. B. will embark on the 1st of June, in company with Mr. Vaughan."

The corporation of New Orleans are going to pave their streets with shells, and advertise for 100,000 barrels of shells for this purpose.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, May 16.—By the arrival of the *Charlemagne* yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th April, London dates to the 8th have been received.

England was quiet, and Ireland silent upon the subject of the Union.—Ministers, it is said, would come into Parliament on the 12th with an accession of strength in favor of Reform.—There was not much alteration in the state of affairs on the continent; France and Austria, though assuming warlike attitudes, appeared to understand each other with perfect good nature. Some movements among the Mussulmans were reported favorable to the Poles. But those people practise all kinds of artifices in war, and are only to be relied upon when under the guidance of a Multi expounding their line of conduct from the Koran. We hope rather than believe it to be true.

The news of the most importance by this arrival, says the *Courier*, is the rising of Volhynia and Lithuania; and the formation of a provisional Government in Volhynia, with Gen Weipenhof at its head. In addition to this movement, so decidedly favorable to the success of the Poles, it is rumored that Persia and Turkey are about to proceed against Russia. Whether this be true or not, there can be but little doubt, that these powers will avail themselves of the success of the Poles, to retrieve from Russia their losses in the late wars with that power.

The Ministry of France appear to be little inclined to war, while the events of the day, the spirit of the times, and the feelings of the people, all tend to an immediate rupture with Austria.—In our opinion, war is inevitable; and if Louis Philip procrastinates it much longer, his reign will be at an end.

The papers contain an account of the dreadful state to which the Russian army had been reduced by the overflowing of the Vistula. It has driven them back to a considerable distance. General Diebitsch had moved his headquarters to Maciejowice, and it was thought that a victory had been obtained by the Poles near Ostrolenka.

All is quiet in England. The people are satisfied with the feeling evinced in Parliament, in favor of Reform, and when that body again assembled on the 12th of April, the probability is, that they proceeded to carry into effect that great measure—if not, then will the question be submitted to a new Parliament.

There is a deficiency in the English Revenue for the last year, ending April 1830, of 1,134,947 pounds sterling. This has been caused by the reduction of the taxes.

POLAND.

WARSAW, March 31.—The Diet has had no sitting for some days past. The deputies meet daily, but only in detached parties; and it is said that the committee will soon be ready with the draught of the important law for granting to the serfs the right of possessing landed property. According to the picture drawn by our State Gazette, the country on that side of the Vistula which has been exposed to the ravages of war is in a frightful state. The villages are, for the most part, destroyed, and even where this is not the case, the wretched inhabitants, driven to despair by want, wander about in the woods, and attack detached parts of the soldiers to plunder them. In the neighborhood of Warsaw much alarm is entertained on account of the heaps of dead bodies, both of men and horses, which lie about half buried in the woods, and which, it is apprehended, will be the cause of an infectious fever, on the commencement of warm spring weather. If we may believe letters given in the State Gazette, from Zamossie, and dated the 14th, a Russian battalion was, on the 11th, surrounded near Urchanil, and forced to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed to fortresses. With regard to the re-taking of Pulawy by the Russians, it is said that the state of the river prevents the brigade of Colonel Ruchowski, stationed on the left bank, from giving any assistance to the inhabitants.

On the 17th a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Ostrolenka. On the same day General Krucowiecki inspected the works for the interior defence of the city. Not only did he examine the batteries on the Vistula, and the barricades in the streets, but even the beams, bars, and other fastenings for securing the doors and windows of the houses in case the enemy should penetrate into the town. Moreover the General has caused a number of mines to be dug, and transverse walls to be erected in some streets, the object of which appear to divide the town into several fortified districts, which shall be independent of each other. At the same time, communicating passages are established at different points.—Within these two days a number of crosses of honor have been distributed to the regiments in Warsaw.

From the *Le Temps*.

The news received from Volhynia and Lithuania is most favorable to the Poles. On hearing of the battles before Praga, and on the arrival of several Polish officers, the population of several entire districts of Volhynia have risen en masse; and it is even said that a Provisional Government has been formed under the direction of General

RUSSIA.

A letter from Frankfort states that the inhabitants of the Caucasus, who have never been able to reconcile themselves to the yoke of Russia, and have seized every opportunity to get rid of the garrisons which the Russian Government keep up amongst them at a very heavy expense, upon finding that the Emperor Nicholas was drawing all his forces towards the west, have risen in insurrection, and already obtained some advantages. The writer of the letter adds—"It is also currently reported that Persia has declared war against Russia; and that if the Company, with whom the Porte contracted to furnish 40,000 muskets, and as many sabres, had fulfilled their engagement, Turkey also, in all probability, would have come to a rupture. Of all the Powers engaged in the new coalition against France, Russia, perhaps, is the least to be feared, on account of the embarrassments created by her neighbors."

"The following report," says the *Courier Francais*, "was current yesterday upon the state of diplomatic negotiations. It is said that upon the question of the intervention of Austria in the Duchy of Parma and Placentia, England, without fully concurring in the pretensions of the Cabinet of Vienna, has declared that it cannot give rise to opposition by arms on the part of France. The French Cabinet admits this doctrine. As to the question of the Romagna, it is stated that the note of France, which is couched in firm and precise terms, was concerted verbally with the English Ambassador. M. Perier, jr. was charged to carry it to London. It was affirmed that intelligence was received of the full and unreserved adhesion of England, who admits the right of France to declare war in case Austria should not evacuate the Romagna. A Congress is to meet at Rome for the solution of all the questions."

LONDON, April 8.—A report is in circulation, which is countenanced by the French Journals, that a communication has been opened between the Poles and the Turks, and that envoys have been mutually sent from Warsaw to Constantinople. If it be true that the Sublime Porte has sent an Envoy to Warsaw, hostilities between Russia and Turkey may be considered as certain. Indeed such a step on the part of the latter Power amounts to a declaration of war. It is, in fact, entering into a friendly negotiation with the revolted subjects of the Emperor of Russia. For our part, we should not at all be surprised if Turkey took advantage of the present state of things, and attempted to get rid of the debt and disgrace inflicted by the Czar.

In a debate in the French Chamber, when a member remarked, that the U. States did not interfere to protect the South American Colonies against Spain.—Gen. La Fayette replied that when the powers of Europe were leagu- ing together to assist Spain in putting down her revolted Colonies in 1823, President Monroe replied that the U. States government would consider such an interference as an attack against their own liberties; and this frustrated their design. And this he contended should now be the policy of France.

We well remember the occasion alluded to above. It was during the heat of the struggle between our Southern neighbors, Mexico and Colombia, and Spain. A report became very current, that the powers composing The Holy Alliance were projecting a plan of assisting Spain to re-conquer these Colonies. This caused a great sensation among our own people, and it was during this excitement that President Monroe in his message to Congress, said nearly in these words, "That the United States could not view with indifference the interference of any other European power except Spain in the affairs of this Continent in the existing struggle;" and that "such an interference would be considered as dangerous to our liberties and welfare." The sentiment was loudly responded to by the nation; and nothing more was afterwards heard of European interference.

Count Diebitsch.—This great chief of the Russian army, and conqueror of the Turks—it is said, owes his fortune to his ugly face. He is a 2d Lord of a Russian officer. Formerly, while a captain of guards, a grand visit was to be paid to the Emperor of Russia by the King of Prussia. Diebitsch, being a little scarlet face, fat chunk, it was proposed to let some other officer take his station, as the Emperor was ashamed that his little captain should be seen in command on that occasion. Accordingly a person was sent to give him a gentle hint not to appear on command. The messenger however, told him bluntly that it was because he had such a horrible face. The little captain was so enraged, he threw up his commission to the Emperor, and demanded his passports. The Emperor not willing to lose him, promoted him a rank higher. He soon after distinguished himself, and is now the greatest military leader in Russia.

PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF POLAND.

[We think the following brief abstract may be interesting at the present moment.]

The fatal issue of that noble struggle for independence, which spent its last

energies upon the campaign of 1794, was the spoliation of Poland by the appointed hands of the Russian, Austrian and Prussian. The treaty of October, in the subsequent year, added to the sceptre of Catharine, 4,000,000, of Frederick IV. 2,550,000, and of Francis I. 5,000,000 souls.

The prey, thus distributed amongst its spoilers, retained those features of its partition until the victorious arms of Napoleon brought Dombrowski upon the banks of the Vistula. In the year 1807, therefore, the peace of Tilsit wrested the Polish provinces from Prussia, and erected them into a duchy, which was named after Warsaw, its capital; received the King of Saxony for its sovereign, and was destined to be administered under a similar form of government to that which the great conqueror had instituted in France.—It ought not to be forgotten, that it was one of the most distinguished features of this new era, that it expunged the name of the *slave-owner* from the statute book. In the war between Austria and France in 1809, the services rendered to the latter by the Polish legions under Poniatowski, induced the annexation of Western Galicia to the new duchy, at the expense of the crown of Austria. Its population was by this means raised to nearly four millions, and it was afterwards enabled to furnish a contingent of 60,000 men. At the time of Napoleon's untoward and disastrous attempt upon Russia, he had counted upon the regeneration of Polish independence as the most powerful accession his resources could receive; a general confederation of the several members of the dissolved body politic of Poland was consequently proclaimed at Warsaw for the 28th June, 1812; but his designs were mistrusted, and Poland failed to respond to his call. It was one of the results of Napoleon's discomfiture, to abandon Poland to the "stitchers of threads and patches" at the Vienna Congress in May 1815; its mandate went forth, and the dismembered monarchy was parcelled out in the following portions:

Cracow.—96,000 inhabitants, with a revenue of £10,000. formed into an independent state under the joint protection of Austria, Russia and Prussia.—As periodical literature is in a great degree evidence of the general knowledge among the people, we may add, that there are five journals published in the republic.

The Kingdom of Poland.—4,000,000 the hereditary appanage of the Russian Crown. There are *thirty-seven* periodicals, and in addition, an 'Official Gazette of the Voivodeship,' published once a week. A weekly journal is also published at Kalisz, and a Magazine for children in Pulawy.

The Grand Duchy of Posen.—virtually a province of Prussia, though administered to a certain extent by laws enacted by its own states, constituted out of the ci-devant circle of Posen, and the Province of Southern Prussia—its population exceeds one million of souls, and is a mixed race of Poles, Germans and Jews, but principally of the former; the number of the latter, however, are above 50,000. One periodical!

The Kingdom of Galicia.—and Lodomeria, to Austria. It contains above four millions of inhabitants, of whom more than one third are Poles, and another third, Ruthenians. Its executive is vested in the Austrian Government, who are liable to a partial kind of control on the part of the General States. The regular military force amounts to some 16,000 men. Four periodicals.

The remainder of the once powerful monarchy of Poland has fallen to the portion of the Russian autocrat, who has left no stone unturned to incorporate the eight millions of abject vassals, which Lithuania, Podolia, and Volhynia, include, both mentally as well as physically, with his native-born subjects; but with what success the trying crisis, which appears to be at hand, can alone attest. These eight or ten millions of people have two periodicals.

POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN POLAND.

A correct idea is not generally entertained of the situation of this army. The plan of the Russian Commander has signally failed. He had reckoned on the continuance of the ice during the months of February and March, and thought therefore, that he could easily transport his army and its immense *trunk* over the Vistula and Bug, and traverse the marshes with the same facility. The sudden thaw has destroyed these expectations; and the determined resistance of a handful of brave men has placed the Russian army, surrounded as it is by swamps and marshes, in the most difficult situation imaginable. After the brilliant actions in the end of February, the Polish army repassed the Vistula, whilst the enemy was unable to offer any interruption to this movement, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the Russians. In fact, Gen. Diebitsch was unable to manoeuvre in such marshy ground, broken up by the melting of the snow, the columns of an army harassed by fatigue, the men, and particularly the horses, of which were without sufficient food for some days. It is now admitted on all hands, that the Russians are suffering from the scarcity of provisions. If the theatre of war were Bavaria, Wurtemberg, or Saxony, which are fertile countries, intersected with good roads, where

constant communications might be kept up, the belligerents might effect their movements, sure of being followed by their convoys, and to find in other respects, from the resources of the country itself, subsistence for their men and horses. It is quite different, however, in Poland, and particularly on the right bank of the Vistula, where there are immense marshes and lakes. The following statement, represents in Polish miles, each about two-thirds of a hectare, the extent of the lakes and marshes.—The Palatinate of Augustow, by which the Russian army entered Poland, contains 28,550 acres of lakes, and 71,540 of marshes. The Palatinate of Plock, in which the army is now manoeuvring, has 1,680 acres of lakes, and 20,550 of marshes. The Palatinate of Warsaw, in which the battles of February were fought, contain 2,280 acres of lakes and 8,550 of marshes. The Palatinates of Augustow, Plock, and Podlachia, occupied by the Russian army, are thus the least fertile and thinly inhabited, owing certainly to the marshy and watery nature of the soil. The same remark applies to the small portion of the Palatinate of Warsaw, which is situate on the right bank of the Vistula, and which extends to the Bug. The Russian army has, it would appear from this, taken up its position at a distance of sixty or eighty leagues from Bialystock and Grodno, in which its principal magazines are, and in a country where you may travel four or five leagues without meeting even a miserable village—without passable road—surrounded by marshes, and in the midst of a hostile population. Supposing that it had intermediate depots of provision and forage, stationed at only five days journey from the army, let us calculate the enormous *material* necessary for bringing the daily subsistence to the troops.

The total force consists, it is said, of 200,000 men, including over 20,000 cavalry. The consumption of each man being estimated at two pounds weight daily, in corn or other substances, and a half pound being allowed for the quarter of a pint of spirits, without which the Russian soldiers cannot fight, it follows that the total weight of provisions for one day, for 200,000 men, is 5,000 quintals, and for five days 25,000 quintals, the transport of which would require 1,250 wagons or carriages, drawn by four horses each. The same number of carriages must regularly return empty, so that in fact 2,500 carriages, and 10,000 horses would be necessary for the conveyance of the supplies. The procuring of forage for the horses is still more embarrassing.—Independently of the 20,000 cavalry horses and the wagon horses, there are at least 5,000 artillery horses, for a park of 400 guns and 400 carriages, and above 500 horses of the staff officers of the regiments. 15,000 horses are necessary for drawing from 4,000 to 5,000 carriages, containing the daily forage, making a total of 50,000 horses. Each horse consumes at least 18 pounds weight daily in hay and oats; that is 9,000 quintals in each day, and 45,000 quintals in five days. It would require 2,250 carriages to bring that weight of forage from the nearest depot, whilst the same number of carriages would be on their way back empty, making altogether 4,500 carriages necessary for this second service. It may well be conceived what confusion would have been occasioned, even during the frost, by the constant passage of 7,000 carriages through the bad roads, on the right bank of the Vistula, to secure from day to day the existence of the army, which was represented as so formidable; but since the thaw these roads must be actually impassable, and the Russians must be reduced to starvation.—Their present position, therefore, is not tenable; and any reinforcement of troops will only increase their distress. Should Gen. Diebitsch effect immediately the crossing of the Vistula, near the Plock, as some imagine he wishes to do, he will find on the left bank of the river a sandy country and more fertile soil; but the Polish army will doubtless take advantage of it, and organise on that account a more formidable resistance, as the nature of the country will leave them free to make their own manoeuvres, whilst the Russians cannot attempt the passage of the river except at evident disadvantage.—*Le Temps*.

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Irish paper.

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FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

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Gov. Branch.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3, 1831.

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The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the United States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties; but intimates that the harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

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The Corporation of New Orleans are going to pave their streets with shells, and advertise for 100,000 barrels of shells for this purpose.

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,
LATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to-wit: Margaretta Gilbert, (widow) Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate,) Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart, Gilbert, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzger, (who died before Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltzger, all minors,) Sally, intermarried with Daniel Hart, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman, (Col.) May, intermarried with David Beecher, (Mer.)—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 26th day of May inst.* on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Arendt, Jacob Bender, and others, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less; also, a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Henry Bender, John Rex, and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 3, 1831. 11

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,
LATE of Frederick county, Md. deceased, to-wit: John Stoner, the children of Devirov, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to-wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emma Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Mcerring; and Natsey, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Ecker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 30th of May inst.* on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Liberty and Cumberland townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Horner, John Harper, Jacob Waybright, and others, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, and other improvements—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 3, 1831. 11

ATTENTION! Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday the 28th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order, G. ARMOR, O. S. May 17. tp

Columbian Independent Infantry!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 28th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

Those of the Company, who have received their discharge, and have not delivered up their arms, will also attend upon said day, for that purpose, by order of the Colonel.

JOSEPH HAWN, Capt. May 17. 1p

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a

DIVIDEND of

3 PER CENT.
payable after the 10th inst. to original subscribers of Stock, or to such holders as can produce legal transfer of the same, and to be paid where originally subscribed or legally transferred, either in York or Adams county, by

PHILIP SMYSER, Treasurer, York.
GEO SMYSER, Treasurer, Gettysburg. May 4. 3t

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the next session of this Institution will commence on *Monday the 16th inst.* In making this announcement, the Trustees are happy to have it in their power to state, that they have succeeded in making such arrangements, and providing such accommodations, as promise not only to sustain, but materially to increase, the reputation of the School. A brick edifice has been purposely erected, in an elevated and healthy situation, and comfortably provided with the necessary furniture and accommodations. Measures have also been adopted, to make considerable additions to the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, by which the course of instruction in the experimental sciences, will be rendered no less interesting than instructive to the Pupils. But the circumstance on which the Board chiefly rests their anticipations of the prosperity of the Institution, is the fact, that they have succeeded in making a permanent engagement with the Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, to retain charge of the School. The well known reputation of this gentleman, for a variety of manners, ample literature and scientific attainments, success as a practical teacher, and assiduous regard to the morals and personal habits of the Young Ladies committed to his care, afford the best testimony in favor of his principles of instruction and discipline, and render superfluous any further statements on this subject.

The branches taught, are Reading, Penmanship, Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, and Composition, at

\$3 per quarter.
English Grammar, Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry with Experiments, Botany, Elements of Mineralogy and Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Elements of Astronomy with use of the Globes and Atlas of the Stars, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity, History of the Christian Church, Holy Scriptures, at

\$4 per quarter.
Young Ladies from a distance can obtain Boarding and Lodging in some of the most respectable families, for \$1.50 per week.

J. S. SCHMUCKER,
J. B. M'PHERSON,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. HOUCK,
W. MCLELLAN, Jr.,
T. C. MILLER,
R. G. HARPER,
Gettysburg, May 9, 1831. 11

Laying of the Corner-Stone OF THE SEMINARY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Corner-Stone of the Theological Seminary, in this place, will be laid on *Thursday the 26th inst.* It is expected that the Rev. Messrs. CHISHOLM and RECK, will address the audience in the German, and Messrs. SHEFFER and KRAUTH, in the English language. The services in the German language to commence at 10 o'clock, and in the English at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. A Collection will be taken for the benefit of the Institution. On the evening of the same day, the Graduate Address will be delivered by the Rev. MR. HAVENSTICK, and on the morning following, at 10 o'clock, the Anniversary Addresses of the Students.

J. G. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Board.
Gettysburg, May 10. 3t

ATTENTION!

THE DIFFERENT VOLUNTEER COMPANIES

Within the bounds of the 80th Regt., viz: the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Columbian Independent Infantry, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade for inspection in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 28th of May*, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col. April 26. tp

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for President and Managers to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbottstown, on the *4th Tuesday in May*, (24th inst.) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, Sec'y. May 4. te

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,
May 3, 1831.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a

DIVIDEND of

3 PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 9th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier. May 10. 3t

Wanted Immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
**A JOURNEYMAN
SHOEMAKER.**

employment will be given.

DANIEL BALDWIN.
Gettysburg, May 10. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the account of Peter and Daniel Mickle, Executors of the Estate of Martin Mickle, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May inst.*

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. May 10. 3t

NO FICTION!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,
HAVE just returned from the City with the most

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS.**

that has ever been brought to this place, comprising every article of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware, Leghorn Flats, and with extra crown Bolivars, Dunstable, Straw and Gimp Bonnets, & Navarinos, Sugar, Coffee & Molasses, LOWER** than they can possibly be sold by any other house, (i. e.) making a fair profit on the same;

Straw & Palm-leaf Hats,
FOR GENTLEMEN.

They are determined to sell Goods LOWER than they have ever been offered by any House in this place; let others do as they please; therefore, they invite the Public to "LOOK" and then "LEAP" into the Store of **DANNER & ZIEGLER**, where they may rest assured of having good ground to leap upon, and of saving "three-pence" which is no trifle.

Gettysburg, April 26. 1f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next*, to wit:

The account of William Heller and John Tausser, Administrators of the estate of John Bush, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, Esq., Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jane Thompson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Clunk, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Norbeck, deceased.

The final account of Andrew Sheely, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ebert, deceased.

The supplemental account of Jacob Diehl, Administrator of the estate of George Parr, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of David Newman, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Michael Miller, deceased.

The account of John Smith, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Adams, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Mary Conrad, deceased.

The account of Philip Heagy, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Bonner, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright and John Rex, Administrators of the estate of Frederick Eicholz, deceased.

The account of Bernard Allaweldt and Tobias Kepner, Administrators of the estate of Bernard Allaweldt, deceased.

The account of William Walker, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Walker, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Wm. C. Wierman, Administrators of the estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of George Brown, Administrator of the estate of Mary Overholzer, deceased.

The final account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Sally Wierman, deceased.

The account of Luther H. Skinner, Esq. one of the Administrators of the estate of John F. Meisheimer, deceased.

The account of Noel Formwalt, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Formwalt, deceased.

The account of Adam Wert, Administrator of the estate of David Wert, deceased.

The account of Nancy Winrott, acting Executrix of the estate of John Winrott, deceased.

The account of Nicholas B. Shriner, Administrator of the estate of John Bomgartner, deceased.

The account of Anthony Deardorff, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Graft, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of David Wills, Esq. Guardian of Margaret F. Stewart.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Diehl, Guardian of Eve Ebert, and others.

The Guardianship account of Joseph Sheffer and Esaias Jacobs, Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger and Jacob Hollinger, minor children of John Hollinger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elizabeth and Nicholas Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg. April 30, 1831. 4t

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 1f

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

Boots & Shoes

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of READY MADE WORK, which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making LADIES' SHOES, and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.
Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN

THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo. Lushells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drivers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.
April 26.

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. McCLEAN, Esq., in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R. T.



EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. 1f

MIDDLE-CREEK

FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,

and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them

with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eime's Store, near Nolls' Mill; Captain Sluss's, Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reeve's, at Noll's Mill; George Wile's, at Sell's Mill; Correll's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill,

on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE. 6t

April 19.

FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

A House & Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, occupied at present by Mrs. Dill. For terms, &c. apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GILBERT.
Gettysburg, April 12. 1f

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.) A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 19. 1f

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to-wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, (now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear; to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *thirty-first day of May inst.* to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. May 3. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to-wit: Magdalena, (w. dow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with James Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the 31st day of May next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. April 26. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

deceased; to-wit: Catharine, John, Polly, Marks, Andrew, Susanna, and David Rife, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the thirty-first day of May inst.* in accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. May 3. tc

SHOEMAKERS

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED. Nov. 20. 1f

All kinds of Letter-Press

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the Adams Sentinel.